





## 'A Battle Is Joined,' Maudling Says in Pledge to Hunt IRA

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Declaring "a battle is joined," the British government promised today to press the hunt for members of the underground Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland.

The home secretary, Reginald Maudling, told a packed House of Commons: "We must recognize them for what they are. They

are criminals who wish to impose their own will by violence and terror. It is necessary to take vigorous measures to fight enemies, the terrorists and murderers. "A battle is joined," said Mr. Maudling. "No one in this House can be impartial between those who kill to destroy the law and those who die to defend it."

He made his comments in an emergency debate that followed yesterday's official government report that said the Catholic political detainees in Northern Ireland had been subject to "physical ill-treatment" by the British Army and the police. The inquiry rejected allegations of torture and brutality.

Catholic leaders in Ulster had criticized the two-month inquiry because sessions were held in private. Because of this, only one interviewee appeared before the committee—and most of the others boycotted the sessions.

"One expects cries of white-wash," said Mr. Maudling, standing at a lectern several feet from Prime Minister Edward Heath. "This was no whitewash. To expect people to give evidence in public on these matters—and keeping their lives thereafter—is expecting a great deal."

Asked by a Labor member, Simon Mahon, if any Protestant homes had been entered by Aug. 9, Mr. Maudling replied: "The people who were picked up were those who were believed to be concerned in the campaign of the IRA and murder and terrorism. The members of the IRA are not drawn from the Protestant community."

## Boy, 14, Shot In Clash in Londonderry

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Nov. 17 (UPI)—A machine gunner firing at British soldiers clearing Catholic barricades seriously wounded a 14-year-old boy playing hockey from school today, the army said.

An army statement said the soldiers did not return the fire. But angry crowds from the Catholic Bogside district shouted "Murderers" at the troops. The soldiers used rubber bullets and CS gas to disperse them.

In London, Scotland Yard announced the arrest of four men and a woman it said were members of Sao Eir (Free Ireland), a splinter group of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. A spokesman said the five came from the Irish Republic and were seized in a raid today on a house in East London's Hackney district along with a "large quantity" of rifles, pistols and ammunition.

### Birthday Next Week

Robert Canning, playing truant from school and due to celebrate his 15th birthday next week, was hit when a gunman with a sub-machine gun fired bursts at troops removing three-month-old barricades from Bogside.

He fell to the rain-soaked pavement with neck and chest wounds. Taken to a hospital, he was reported to be in serious condition.

"The boy was in a group standing between the troops and the gunman," the army statement said. "He was shot when the gunman opened fire with a machine gun. Troops did not fire back and at no time today have soldiers fired live ammunition in Londonderry."

Harold Wilson, British Labor party leader, who is on a fact-finding mission to Northern Ireland, was leaving a meeting with city officials only half a mile away at the time.

Newsmen with Mr. Wilson said they heard the shots but he apparently did not.

Snipers also wounded a British soldier in the leg when the troops began moving into the Bogside with tractors and bulldozers shortly before dawn, the army said.

In Belfast, a bomb wrecked a downtown furniture store. Two girls were hospitalized with shock and minor injuries when a bomb exploded near the Northern Ireland Electricity Board headquarters, police said.

## Greece Defends 'Special' Ouster Of Lady Fleming

ATHENS, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Greek government said today that Lady Amalia Fleming had been stripped of her Greek citizenship and deported because it was in the public interest to do so.

Lady Fleming, the widow of the discoverer of penicillin, was expelled last Sunday and put on a plane for London.

Justice Minister Angelos Triantafyllidis said that under normal circumstances, defendants awaiting trial or those who had their sentences suspended were not permitted to leave the country. But, he said, Lady Fleming—whose prison term had been suspended—was a special case. Her deportation was necessary and in the public interest.

Lady Fleming was convicted in September by a special military court of taking part in a plot to help free a Greek prisoner. After she served about three weeks of her 18-month prison term, her sentence was suspended on the ground that further imprisonment could irreparably damage her health.

## Sen. Kennedy Again Assails U.K. on Ulster

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., today continued his campaign against British policy in Northern Ireland.

In remarks inserted in the Congressional Record, Sen. Kennedy said the internment policy has rendered a situation whereby "streams of blood have become rivers, and that a new wave of killing and violence has been triggered."

Quoting, and inserting in the record, a Nov. 7 article of the London Sunday Times, which showed that "since the adoption of internment, every important index of violence has increased," Sen. Kennedy said:

"Surely, in light of figures like these, there can be no justification for a continuation of this cruel and repressive policy."

Earlier this year, a resolution introduced in the Senate by Sen. Kennedy condemning British action in Northern Ireland created a transatlantic editorial and political storm.

Sen. Fred Harris, D., Okla., meanwhile, told his colleagues that a United Nations peacekeeping force "should be constituted as soon as possible so that the British can announce and hasten their final and irrevocable withdrawal."

"The UN peacekeeping force should be charged with protecting the civil rights of all the people of Northern Ireland and with ending all forms of discrimination, political, social, economic, or religious," he said.

Sen. Harris, who introduced a "sense of the Senate" resolution to this effect, also suggested that it seems "entirely appropriate that the team of mediators be selected from Common Market countries" since both Britain and Ireland are planning to become partners within the market framework.

Sen. Harris said that "assisted by the UN, the final solution in Ireland could take many forms. Northern Ireland might be fully incorporated into the Irish Republic, or there could be some form of federation worked out by the mediator and the two rival parties."

### Tito to Romania

BELGRADE, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—President Tito will pay a friendly visit to Romania from next Tuesday, it was announced today. The announcement did not say how long President Tito would be in Romania.

## U.S. Protests Shooting at Berlin Wall

Stray Bullet Enters West Berlin Home

WEST BERLIN, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—The U.S. commandant in Berlin today protested strongly a shooting incident at the border wall in which a stray bullet from an East German machine pistol entered the bedroom of a West Berlin family.

The incident occurred earlier in the day when East German guards on duty near the American sector border opened fire, apparently trying to stop an East German from fleeing into West Berlin.

A statement by Maj. Gen. William Cobb, the U.S. commandant, condemned the incident as an unprovoked assault on a West Berlin resident.

At least one of the guards' bullets hit a West Berlin house, entering a bedroom and striking the wall less than a foot above the head of a person asleep there.

Acting on instructions, Gen. Cobb's statement said: "For the second time in less than a week, West Berliners asleep in their beds have had their lives endangered by the wall shooting by East German border guards."

It complained that the East Germans had not taken any steps to restrain "such reckless behavior" and warned that a major tragedy was certain to ensue for which they would have to assume full responsibility.

West Berlin police said an East German ambulance and three army jeeps arrived at the scene of the incident shortly after the shots rang out.

They saw guards removing a coat hanging in a barbed wire fence but were unable to see whether anybody was taken away in the ambulance.

### Bahr Files to East Berlin

BOON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Egon Bahr, the West German representative in negotiations with East Germany, will fly to East Berlin tomorrow in a West German Air Force plane, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman said this will mark the first time a West German Air Force plane had landed at East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport.

Previously, Mr. Bahr had flown back and forth to West Berlin, then crossed to East Berlin through a wall checkpoint.

## India Lists Border Shellings, Says Civilians Are Killed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (AP)—Ten civilians were killed when Pakistani forces shelled a border town 50 miles northeast of Calcutta Monday, the government reported today.

The artillery attack, according to a government communiqué, hit the town of Bongaon, which is in an area heavily populated with Bengali refugees from East Pakistan.

The Press Trust of India said Indian border security forces repulsed a Pakistani Army attack today at Bongaon village, about 40 miles north of Calcutta, where there is also a large concentration of East Pakistani refugees.

PTI said the Pakistanis suffered heavy casualties, but gave no figures and did not estimate the size of the Pakistani force.

PTI also said members of the East Pakistan rebel movement Bangla Desh shot down a Pakistani Air Force jet near Cox's Bazar, a port 60 miles south of Chittagong.

Early Monday, the government said, Pakistani troops fired small arms and mortars at another border town in West Bengal, also about 50 miles northeast of Calcutta. No casualties were reported in that attack.

Also on Monday, a platoon of Pakistani soldiers intruded into Indian territory in northwest Bengal in an apparent attempt to attack a small village, the communiqué said. An Indian Army patrol rushed to the village and a brief fire fight erupted before the Pakistanis fled, it said. There was no casualty report.

### Other Deaths

That same day, according to the communiqué, three refugees were killed as a result of the Pakistani shelling of a small village in Tripura, the northeastern Indian state.

Yesterday the Pakistanis shelled the town of Agartala, in Tripura, the government said, killing one civilian and wounding three.

The government also said the Pakistanis were responsible for shelling a "number of border areas in the eastern sector" during the past three days.

Meanwhile, in Parliament today, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government said that in the event of a conflict with Pakistan, citizens will be permitted to possess firearms.

Relaxation of the current strict laws against the possession of firearms would apply particularly to those living in border areas, a government spokesman said.

### Cosmos-455 Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched the 456th satellite in its secret Cosmos program, the news agency Tass reported.



HEADING FOR SAFETY—Cambodian soldiers and their families leaving Bummong after a long siege there was lifted last week. Two hundred of 500-man force were wounded.

## Connally Assails Japan, EEC For Trade, Financial Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese were complaining about increases in their imports.

"Their imports are up by 4 percent over last year," he said, "but their exports are up 25 percent."

There have been predictions of a recession in West Germany by Dec. 1, he later said, but "they have 1 percent unemployment and we have 6 percent."

"They are bringing in Poles, Spaniards, Italians, Hungarians and others to do their work. If they have a recession, they might have to send some of those fellows home."

Mr. Connally said that the United States had stood for years "like some Atlas, underwriting the stability of the world's currency system so that trade could go on without uncertainty."

But severe imbalances have developed that threaten this country's strength in carrying out its world responsibilities, he continued. In trying to redress these imbalances, "we do not intend to become provincial. We shall not resort to protectionism."

In fact, Mr. Connally charged,

"those who would withdraw from our world responsibilities are the true protectionists—the true isolationists."

He then criticized Congress. Throughout Asia, he said, he heard first-hand "the cries of alarm" over U.S. efforts to kill foreign aid.

"I am conscious that—too often—it seems a lonely effort to fight the forces in the Congress seeking to turn this nation away from the principles of free and nondiscriminatory trade," he added.

On domestic matters, the secretary took note of uncertainties over Phase 2 of the wage-price stabilization program. "The truth of the matter is that absolute certainty is the last thing we want if we do believe in a free system," he said.

But there are some things of which one can be sure, Mr. Connally told the businessmen gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York:

• "You can be certain that the rate of inflation is going down."

• "You can be certain that price increases are going to level off."

• "You can be certain that the rate of inflation will be cut roughly in half by the end of 1972."

• "You can be certain that the actions of the Pay Board are going to diminish the wage-cost push in this country."

• "You can be certain that the stimulation from the President's recommendations to the Congress, and the Congress's action on all the proposals, will result in the stimulation of this economy."

• "You can be certain that 1972 is going to be a better year than 1971."

Sen. Church told a news conference he and Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., will offer a measure to force the President to heed the Mansfield provision.

He said their proposal would limit spending in Southeast Asia to funds needed to finish withdrawing all U.S. forces, which he said would be conditioned on release of all POWs.

The new Cooper-Church measure, a reworking of the previous troop-withdrawal amendment defeated by the Senate, may be offered as an amendment to the \$71-billion military appropriations bill. The Senate version is still in the Finance Committee.

Some Capitol sources said President Nixon is clearly defying Congress's will by choosing to flout the Mansfield amendment. There appeared to be new sentiment building for another challenge to the administration on Vietnam policy.

## U.S. Assails China Speech

(Continued from Page 1)

paganda of the People's Republic of China. What was surprising—and disturbing—was the decision to launch participation in this world body by firing these empty canons of rhetoric.

"Mutual Respect"

"Without mutual respect and a serious attempt to narrow differences, little can be done to reduce the turmoil in the world and to meet the aspirations of its peoples. This will be the approach of the United States government."

What precisely had disturbed the administration was not clear from the statement. But American officials said privately that Washington took exception to Mr. Chiao's comments on a variety of topics ranging from denunciations of resolutions on Korea approved by the UN 20 years ago to his support of a Latin American claim to a 200-mile limit of territorial waters.

The United States opposes this claim, and officials said that Mr. Chiao's endorsement was more offensive to the United States than his "obvious" demand for the departure of American forces from Indochina.

## Paris Drivers Collected Tickets At Record Rate in '70: 5 Million

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP)—Paris motorists set some sort of traffic-offenses record last year. Traffic police handed out 2.6 million ordinary 10-franc parking tickets, and only some 625,000 were paid within the regulation week, police have announced.

They gave no figures on how many paid under follow-up procedures.

More serious parking offenders got a further two million tickets. Another 300,000 tickets for other traffic offenses brought a grand total of almost five million tickets handed out during the year.

A breakdown of offenses showed nearly 60,000 cases of running red lights, 53,000 of speeding and—before the formal crackdown on pollution this year—14,000 tickets issued for smoky exhausts, 8,000 for having no exhaust silencer at all, and 4,800 for honking the horn, forbidden in the Paris area.

The French cabinet is studying a plan to raise all fines for traffic offenses as of next year. Sources say the present 10-franc parking fine may be raised to 40 francs in Paris and to 30 francs in the immediate suburbs.

## U.S. Planes Hit Hanoi Troops Converging on Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Major North Vietnamese forces were reported converging on Phnom Penh today in what captured documents, said an effort to seize or isolate the capital. The advancing troops were under heavy U.S. air attacks, which have killed an estimated 200 North Vietnamese.

While government reinforcements poured into the capital, four Russian-made 122-mm rockets slammed into Phnom Penh's airport today in an apparent North Vietnamese attempt to sever communications. One of the rockets hit the airfield and another wounded four persons.

A squadron of government tanks was sent to the southwest and fresh troops were setting up camp on the city's outskirts. Soldiers were seen digging foxholes on the lawns of the university, midway between the city center and the airport.

### Captured Documents

The Cambodian high command reported yesterday that documents captured during a battle on Highway 6 indicated the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were moving in on Phnom Penh in an effort to capture it.

Military analysts were not predicting an attempt to overrun the city, however. They favored the theory that the offensive is aimed at seizing the city's outskirts and paralyzing it.

The enemy troop movements, they said, are designed to isolate the capital and further cut up government positions running north from Phnom Penh along Highway 6.

UPI stringer photographer Don Sharpe reported today from Highway 6 that U.S. Phantom bombers A-1Hs pounded positions in the path of the advancing enemy troops. They also dropped napalm and 250-pound bombs.

### U.S. Intelligence

In Saigon, U.S. sources said American military intelligence teams under the command of Saigon headquarters are operating in secret in Cambodia.

The teams interrogate Communist prisoners of war, gather information in Phnom Penh and make reports to the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Saigon, the sources said.

The teams work at Cambodian Army headquarters in a previously undisclosed aspect of U.S. military involvement with the Phnom Penh government since American ground combat forces were ordered to be out of that country by June 30, 1970.

Command spokesmen refused comment. The command admits only the presence of personnel attached to the U.S. Embassy in Saigon.

### South Vietnamese

South Vietnamese part initially will be taken. Airmen will be flown each day to hundreds by fliers. Sources said the South Vietnamese take over the time soon, as they have done in South Vietnam will be a start.

## Black GI Quota in Iceland Is Revealed by House Cau

(Continued from Page 1)

Goals Program," AP reported.] About 2,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed in Iceland. The number of blacks was not immediately ascertainable.

Leave policies in Iceland have long been restrictive for both blacks and whites in hopes of avoiding unpleasant incidents between servicemen and the Icelandic population.

In the Middle East, U.S. commanders have forbidden Jewish officers and men from going on leave in Arab countries for fear of provoking incidents. The political climate in the host country traditionally has influenced Pentagon personnel policies.

### Letter and 2 Memos

The caucus released a letter classified "secret" and two memos classified "confidential." The communications indicate that:

• Iceland before 1961 objected to any black U.S. servicemen being assigned there, but relented to allow in a token number.

• The State and Defense Departments decided to clamp a lid of secrecy on the quota system for Iceland.

• The Icelandic government said it would not contradict U.S. government assertions that "there are no racial or other restrictions covering the assignment of servicemen to Iceland."

William C. Burdett, the acting deputy assistant secretary for European affairs, in the "secret"

letter dated Aug. 1, 1961, the Icelandic government "agreed to a quota of allowing no black men into Iceland, to 'no to three or four colored men in the defense force."

The Burdett letter said Icelandic government's public statements on public statements:

"If there are congress other inquiries to the [State] Department, the Icelandic government object to a statement effect that because of population and other circumstances existing in the Middle East, the Icelandic government is not taking any racial restrictions and, in fact, cautions of all races are serving with the camp Iceland."

Denied by Iceland Official, Nov. 17. Iceland officials deny that there was a quota.

Gudmundur I. Gudnason, foreign minister from 1965 and now ambassador in Washington, said: "The foreign minister, the Icelandic government, this is not think the defense has been basically changed 1961, when it was first."

## 137 Blacks Held After Violence At Alabama Base

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—The U.S. Army has arrested 137 black servicemen and women following disturbances over alleged racial discrimination at Fort McClellan, Ala., the Defense Department said yesterday.

A Pentagon spokesman said the blacks had complained on Saturday about alleged mistreatment, hostility in the camp and provocation difficulties. The complaints were followed by fights between blacks and whites, cars being damaged and windows broken, the spokesman said.

The trouble continued through Monday when the 137 blacks—including 72 members of the Women's Army Corps—were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct, destruction of Army property, disobeying orders and not being in proper uniform.

Fort McClellan is the main induction center for WAC recruits. "And it seems that the women were the main instigators of the trouble," the spokesman said.

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ALABAMA	17	63
ALASKA	10	50
ARIZONA	24	75
ARKANSAS	16	61
CALIFORNIA	20	68
COLORADO	10	50
CONNECTICUT	45	113
DELAWARE	45	113
FLORIDA	20	68
GEORGIA	20	68
ILLINOIS	10	50
INDIANA	10	50
IOWA	10	50
KANSAS	10	50
KENTUCKY	10	50
LOUISIANA	10	50
MAINE	10	50
MARYLAND	10	50
MASSACHUSETTS	10	50
MICHIGAN	10	50
MINNESOTA	10	50
MISSISSIPPI	10	50
MISSOURI	10	50
MONTANA	10	50
NEBRASKA	10	50
NEVADA	10	50
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	50
NEW JERSEY	10	50
NEW YORK	10	50
NORTH CAROLINA	10	50
NORTH DAKOTA	10	50
OHIO	10	50
OKLAHOMA	10	50
OREGON	10	50
PENNSYLVANIA	10	50
RHODE ISLAND	10	50
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	50
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	50
TENNESSEE	10	50
TEXAS	10	50
UTAH	10	50
Vermont	10	50
VIRGINIA	10	50
WASHINGTON	10	50
WEST VIRGINIA	10	50
WISCONSIN	10	50
WYOMING	10	50



## Further Attack on Plan Expected

## Senate Backs Export Tax Credit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The Senate today tentatively approved a plan, bitterly fought in the House, to give exporters a credit for taxes paid on exports.

Sen. Harris, D., Okla., introduced the bill, which would allow exporters to deduct from their income the taxes paid on exports. Harris said the bill would permit companies to defer payment of taxes on half their profits resulting from exports if they invest them in export-related activities.

Sen. Harris's amendment would have deleted a provision in law that does not subject to taxation profits from foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations until the profits are returned to this country.

He said the administration had backed "a new tax loophole"—the export inducement—"in order to correct the damage created by an existing loophole"—the tax immunity for profits made abroad.

Further Democratic attack on the export-incentive provision is expected before the Senate completes action on the tax measure.

Sen. Harris was also defeated, 68-19, in an effort to prohibit corporations from continuing to deduct from taxes the cost of advertisements promoting political ideas.

His target was a new group, Citizens for a New Prosperity, which has prepared ads—paid for by corporations—promoting Mr. Nixon's economic program.

Earlier today, the Senate rejected, 64-25, a move to suspend, rather than repeal, the federal estate tax on new cars.

Senators decided to go along with the President's proposal to kill the 7 percent tax. Mr. Nixon predicted that a surge in auto sales resulting from the removal of the tax would make half a million jobs.

Sponsored by Cranston

Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif., sponsored the motion to suspend the tax between Aug. 15, 1971, and Jan. 1, 1973. He proposed that the money raised by the tax be used for mass transit, air pollution measures and other transportation needs.

In a protectionist move on trade, the Senate voted yesterday to empower Mr. Nixon to raise the 10 percent import surcharge to 15 percent and to ban from the U.S. market any product from any country. The vote was 52-29.

The administration has said that it did not seek and would not use the power.

Mills Sees Surtax Failing  
Realign Foreign Currency

YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, expressed concern here today that the United States might be unable to take advantage of the 10 percent import surcharge to obtain quick realignment of major foreign currencies.

Mr. Mills said that the correctness of the U.S. position Aug. 15 (when it imposed the surcharge) will be lost if the American Democratic 8th National Foreign Convention here, "if other comments are given time to respond to pressures from outside groups producing interests."

He said: "Indeed, there is evidence that, as the time for the U.S. imports remains in the negotiating leverage, a meaningful realignment of currencies will be impossible."

Mr. Mills said a wide-ranging news conference after his speech, Rep. Mills said.

At Phase 2 of President Nixon's economic program was a move in the right direction, he said.

Mr. Mills reiterated his opposition to the bill to parents of college students as voted by the Senate today in an amendment to the bill.

He said that a turnaround by the nation's balance of payments might not be necessary but that an improvement of \$7 billion to \$10 billion would do.

He said he would be willing to support a small devaluation of the dollar if this facilitated the realignment of foreign currencies.

He said he is not a candidate for President, "at least not in 1974."



Rep. Wilbur Mills

House Panel Aims to Revive  
Senate-Killed Foreign Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—A key House Rules Committee today adopted a rarely invoked rule aimed at reviving the Senate-killed House Foreign Aid bill.

House leaders late yesterday used the rule to send a resolution that would send the original \$2.4 billion aid bill directly to a Senate conference tomorrow.

It seemed at best to hold a slim chance of bringing the bill to the floor which the Senate decisively rejected on Oct. 12.

Since then, the Senate has passed its own aid legislation which splits military and economic aid into two bills and cut to \$2.6 billion the total authorization for the aid program.

The House Rules Committee did this afternoon was to adopt a resolution substituting the original House bill for each of the two Senate-approved aid bills and sending both to conference with the Senate.

The House is expected to vote on the committee's resolution tomorrow.

With sentiment against foreign aid still strong on both sides of the Capitol, there seemed little likelihood the maneuver would be successful. It was intended to avoid a floor fight or even a direct House vote on the original aid legislation.

Further deepening the impasse over aid, the House refused yesterday to accept Senate revisions in its continuing resolution to authorize emergency funding of the aid agency until Congress amends the resolution to cut off authority on Dec. 1 and to trim the spending to \$2.6 billion.

House leaders wanted to accept the Senate version, but foreign aid opponents blocked the necessary unanimous consent, and the matter was sent to a House-Senate conference to resolve differences.

Today, House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said he doubted the Senate and House could vote final approval before tomorrow on the continuing resolution.

This keeps the aid agency, as well as the Office of Economic Opportunity, certain Pentagon programs and the District of Columbia, in an administrative limbo without legal authority to spend money. Authority for the agencies ran out at midnight Monday.

Bull Breeder  
Killed in Spain;  
Haved Horns

SEBASTIAN, Spain, 17 (UPI).—Police today shot the Duke of Pinthorne, a bull breeder, 50,000 as (\$720) for selling a bull with "shaved" horns.

The bull was killed by a dog and was sent to a slaughterhouse in San Sebastian on 8. Mr. Vasquez was fighting for matador Jose, a, who was gored by the bull earlier in the fight.

The fight, the heads of the bulls were sent to a slaughterhouse in San Sebastian on 8. Mr. Vasquez was fighting for matador Jose, a, who was gored by the bull earlier in the fight.

Mining Strike Held  
EC Headquarters

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Members of European Common Market today staged a day of protest in Brussels for pay increases and wage calculation methods.

Members of the "action committee" said the midnight strike involved about 200,000 workers in the Brussels Commission administration and some 2,000 working in Luxembourg and Strasbourg.

The committee is preparing a referendum to be held on whether a three-day strike later this month will do.

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Tel. 01-55-55-55Two Florida Convicts Break Out  
In a Tank They Built on the Sly

RAIFORD, Fla., Nov. 17 (AP).—Two prisoners built a tank and escaped from Raiford State Prison by crashing through heavy wire gates under fire from tower guards, superintendent Lawrence Dugger said today. "The bullets didn't penetrate," he added.

The tank was made in the prison's furniture factory when no one else was working there, he said.

It consisted of a forklift truck with two layers of 10-gauge sheet metal wrapped around the sides and four layers placed on top. "They cut a slit in front where they could see through," Mr. Dugger added.

The two prisoners, Rex Gyger, 26, and Wallace McDonald, 43, crashed through two wire gates, jumped out of the tank and fled into nearby woods.

Gyger was serving a two-year sentence, McDonald a 10-year one.



FLOCKING TOGETHER—Seagulls in Chicago roosting on pilings in a Lake Michigan channel and enjoying the unusually mild weather that has graced the area recently.

For 3d Time in Year  
Civil Rights Panel Deplores  
Nixon Enforcement Effort

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The Commission on Civil Rights yesterday deplored the Nixon administration's effort to enforce adequately civil rights laws and regulations.

It was the third such charge in a year by the investigatory and advisory body.

The White House itself fared better than any other agency included in the commission's investigation, but the best the White House could get was a "less than adequate" performance rating on a chart in which the agencies were ranked either poor, marginal, adequate or good.

Not one of 29 agencies received a rating of adequate. The Office of Management and Budget, which is under the White House, got the highest rating, just below the adequate level.

The commission report criticized the President, saying he had not been clear on civil rights policy, despite several policy statements.

"The net effect of the President's statements has not been to provide the clear policy direction necessary to encourage the federal bureaucracy to step up its efforts to enforce civil rights laws," the report stated.

The report said that the President's assessment of federal authority in fair housing "was restrictive, characterizing the federal role in the housing area as an essentially passive one."

"Further, he drew a distinction between segregation resulting from income and that resulting from racial discrimination."

No Immediate Comment

A White House spokesman said there would be no immediate comment on the report since the President just received it on Monday.

The commission reported that it found some progress within certain agencies, mainly the establishment of machinery to begin enforcement.

"Actual performance in the resolution of problems, not progress in the development of mechanisms alone, is the realistic yardstick by which the government's civil rights effort should be measured," the report said.

"It is no consolation to the black farmer who continues to receive assistance from the Extension Service on a racial, separate and unequal basis that the Department of Agriculture is making progress. It is no source of satisfaction to the Mexican-American or Puerto Rican job-seeker turned down by a government contractor that the Office of Federal Contract Compliance is gradually improving."

A new conference, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, chairman of the commission, added: "No one can get greatly excited about progress that is made after he is dead."

Senate Unit Votes Authority  
For CAB to Bar Low Air FaresWASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—A Senate subcommittee yesterday approved authority for the Civil Aeronautics Board to block low ticket prices proposed by some foreign airlines for transatlantic flights.

Under the action taken by the Senate Commerce Committee's subcommittee on aviation, the CAB would have authority to suspend or reject such fares as a \$214 round-trip ticket recently proposed by West Germany's Lufthansa.

The lowest excursion fare now is \$312.

In another action, the Senate Labor Committee yesterday approved a \$120-million, three-year program to combat sickle cell anemia, a disease of the blood.

The measure allocates \$30 million for increased research into causes of and cures for the disease, which chiefly afflicts blacks.

It makes available \$100 million for a screening and testing program for that more victims of the disease could be identified.

Dental Health Aid

The committee also approved a \$142-million, three-year bill designed to improve dental health of children.

The federal grants could be used for such purposes as fluoridation of water and training of dental aides.

The bill also would authorize the Food and Drug Administration to place cautionary labels on toothpastes found to have possible harmful effects.

Two Seized in U.S.  
For Trying to Sell  
Babies to Couple

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 17 (AP).—An Oklahoma boy scout leader and a companion have been charged with trying to sell two children to a Jacksonville couple for \$7,000 and a used car.

Held without bond in jail here were William O'Hara, 37, also known as Milford Bennett, and Robert Westenhaver, 22, both house painters from Oklahoma.

Prosecutors said the 3-year-old girl and the 2-year-old boy involved in the alleged deal were identified as the children of an Oklahoma City woman, Mrs. Dorothy Cox, who had agreed to sell them.

Police said Mr. O'Hara, who carried cards identifying him as the leader of Boy Scout troop 185, in Oklahoma City, and Mr. Westenhaver contacted the couple several weeks ago and offered to sell the children.

The couple cooperated with police in the operation leading to the men's arrest.

Closed Hearing  
Barred for Capp  
In Morals Case

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Nov. 17 (AP).—Cartoonist Al Capp's request to Eau Claire County court for a private hearing on morals charges was denied yesterday.

Mr. Capp, 61, had filed the request for a preliminary hearing scheduled for Monday on charges of sodomy, attempted adultery and indecent exposure.

He was named in a complaint April 1 by a married coed after a campus speech at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire.

Judge Thomas H. Barland rejected Mr. Capp's argument that a public hearing would jeopardize his chances of any subsequent impartial trial.

However, the judge said courtroom corridors are to be kept clear of spectators, courtroom space will be allotted for newsmen and spectators will be admitted until seating space is exhausted.

Lawyers, witnesses and court personnel will be prohibited from making statements about the case.

Pregnant Women Get  
Warning on Hormone

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Food and Drug Administration has announced that the synthetic hormone DES should not be given to women when they are pregnant.

Its decision was based on studies strongly suggesting that DES—or diethylstilbestrol—caused vaginal cancer in daughters of women who took the drug during pregnancy to prevent miscarriages.

The hormone is already controversial because the government allows it to be used in animal feeds although such use is banned by 21 countries. The FDA said DES is "possibly effective" for treating menstrual disturbances and to prevent bleeding and hemorrhaging.

## 4 Die in Air Collision

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Four men, all said to be pilots, were killed yesterday when two light aircraft collided and crashed on a 20-mile flight between two suburban airports near here.

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Thwarted by Mars Dust Haze,  
Mariner Looks at Polar Cap

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 17 (UPI).—Mariner-9 took another look at Mars' frosty south polar cap today because little else showed through the dusty haze still cloaking the planet.

Study of the bright, white frozen carbon dioxide capping the south pole is one of Mariner's prime objectives because it will tell man more about the way seasonal changes affect the planet, and about the Martian environment.

"The pole's the place where there are interesting things happening," said Dr. Carl Sagan, Cornell University astronomer and a Mariner-9 project scientist.

White Blotches

It is now summer in Mars' southern hemisphere and the polar cap is shrinking. The dry ice is evaporating and leaving behind white blotches that are showing up in Mariner's polar pictures.

The carbon dioxide snow also lines crater ridges and one such frost-edged depression appeared dimly in one of Mariner's shots.

Mars' north pole also is capped with dry ice, but it will not come within Mariner-9's photographic view until later in its mission. The spacecraft is designed to work for three months in Mars orbit and may operate for a year or longer.

Scientists say the dust storm that has veiled almost all the Martian surface since Mariner reached the planet last week is showing some signs of tapering.

Agnew Criticizes  
Humphrey for  
'Rhetorical' Slurs

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Nov. 17 (AP).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew criticized Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., yesterday for "rhetorical inconsistencies and excesses" in attacking Nixon administration policies.

He said Sen. Humphrey, among other things, "reached for new extremes in the verbal denigration of an administration in office" by calling it "this cheating outfit" during an attack on its federal school-lunch program.

Mr. Agnew's barbs at Sen. Humphrey, a possible 1972 presidential candidate, also extended to three other leading Democratic contenders. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, Edward Kennedy, of Massachusetts, and George McGovern, of South Dakota.

He said he was concerned about the effect of their "rhetorical excesses" not only on one administration or president "but on the very institutions that form the basis of our free society."

Mr. Agnew spoke to about 500 persons attending an International Foodservice Manufacturers Association luncheon.

He dismissed Sen. Muskie as ultracautious, Sen. Kennedy as presumptuous on international affairs and Sen. McGovern as critical of "not only our country's allies, but the United States itself as—and you can check this one out—the worst threat to world peace since the death of Adolf Hitler."

Russians Bounce  
Laser Beam Off  
U.S. Moon Mirror

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has announced that it succeeded in bouncing a laser beam off a reflector installed on the moon by the Apollo-15 crew last July.

A statement by Tass, official press agency, said the experiment, which yielded new information about the precise distance between earth and moon, marked the first time that a Soviet observatory had sent a laser beam to an American reflector on the moon.

As if to point up the significance of the Soviet achievement, the Tass report said Americans had been unable to duplicate such a laser test with a Soviet reflector installed on the moon rover Lunokhod.

The statement did not say whether the Americans disposed of the same detailed information about the Soviet laser reflector that had been made public for the Apollo-15 flight. Technical details released by the Russians about their space experiments are extremely skimpy compared with the published description of U.S. space activities.

The Tass report said that the laser experiment, conducted in the Crimean observatory by scientists of the Lebedev Physics Institute of Moscow, had used light pulses with a power of 300 megawatts—300 million watts—that were directed at 15-second intervals at the reflector of Apollo-15 installed at the foot of the Apennine mountains on the southeast edge of the Sea of Rains.

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## China at the United Nations

To open its United Nations mission Peking sent an expert professional delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, a Chou En-lai protégé who has a prewar German Ph.D. and much diplomatic experience and who came to the Security Council in 1950 to protest the United Nations role in Korea.

Mr. Chiao, in his first speech, took the traditional line of identifying the strengthening of the UN with the satisfaction of his own country's national interest in that forum. Nicely tuning his message to the medium, he made a big play for the "Third World" nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America—those constitute the organization's majority. Even while exulting in the defeat of American efforts to retain a seat for Taiwan, he insisted that the superpowers must not "manipulate and monopolize" the UN.

It has long been an internationalist truism that major world problems cannot be solved without the participation of China. No one has cause to be sanguine. Now that Peking has a voice, a vote—and a veto—at the UN, it will be able to have that much more influence in the various problems tended to at the UN. Let there be no doubt about it: Essentially China wants to re-cut the world power pie to give itself and its chosen friends a larger slice. Far from giving lower priority to that goal in order to get along at the UN, it has entered the UN to advance that goal. To have Peking's representatives at close hand doubtless will make consulta-

tion more convenient in the crises sure to come. But in the interludes between crises, it will facilitate Peking's push against the world establishment.

There is nothing especially frightening about this for the United States. We are not without the resources to care for our own legitimate interests. Moreover, the symptom should not be confused with the cause: It is not China's UN membership which requires that it be dealt into the routine of international diplomacy but its existence, size and gathering power.

Still, there's a problem, which is only hinted at by the angry reaction in some quarters to Peking's entry and Taiwan's expulsion and, this week, to Mr. Chiao's speech. Already the United States was tending to take less of its international business to the UN. China's arrival doubtless will create pressures to confirm this tendency. But this would be a major error. More than any other nation, the United States needs a smooth-working effective international system. The global character of our political and economic interests makes this so, regardless of how we are treated on any one passing issue.

Some will say that the UN and the Chinese deserve each other. But a responsible U.S. President will move in an opposite direction—toward reaffirmation of the UN's value to America, toward active efforts to reform its finances and procedures, and toward more extensive use of its forums and corridors.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Mr. Nixon's Vietnam Strategy

President Nixon's developing Vietnam strategy increases the risk of indefinite American involvement in an unending Indochina war. While the President added nothing fundamentally to the old policy mix by his announcement of a withdrawal target of 45,000 troops over the next months, his press conference remarks tend to confirm fears about where he is heading.

The President made repeated references to his continuing desire for a negotiated settlement, hinting at "other channels" than the Paris talks and possible Chinese or Soviet "assistance" with Hanoi, but he made no new move to re-activate the direct channel he already has to Hanoi in Paris. Nor did he make any effort to respond to the openings offered in July by the Viet Cong's seven-point proposal, which has remained largely unanswered for more than four months.

Counterproposals are needed at Paris that face up to the real issue: What kind of compromise political settlement can be arrived at? Short of that, private talks could be opened with Hanoi by setting a final withdrawal date conditional on serious negotiations for concurrent release of prisoners and achievement of a cease-fire. The implication would be that agreement must be reached before American forces were reduced below some minimum "residual force" level.

Instead, Mr. Nixon has announced his intention to maintain a residual force without making any negotiating advance. If anything, he has stiffened his negotiating objectives as well as his tactics. Instead of the "reasonable chance" for survival that he previously sought for the Thieu regime, Mr. Nixon now appears to be seeking a greater degree of certainty that South Vietnam "will be able to defend itself from a Communist take-over."

It is to achieve this greater assurance of a non-Communist South Vietnam in the future that Mr. Nixon now for the first time has flatly and publicly committed himself to the concept of an American "residual force." In addition, as long as the war goes on, Mr. Nixon has committed himself to continued use of American airpower on a large scale. The re-engagement of American ground forces in a crisis clearly would not be ruled out either.

The two tracks of Vietnamization and negotiation in Mr. Nixon's policy remain inherently contradictory. It is the failure to face up to that contradiction that has led to the present impasse.

Vietnamization requires strengthening the Saigon government to take over the main role in a continuing war. A negotiated settlement to end the war involves replacement of the Thieu regime with some compromise arrangement acceptable to both sides.

President Thieu, unwilling to risk sharing political power with his non-Communist opponents, is unlikely on his own to take the even greater risks of a political settlement with the Communists. Mr. Nixon, too, has been unwilling to face the risks in the latter course. He has seen negotiations so far as a means of accepting the surrender of the other side.

Another chance will come in January. The two-month troop withdrawal schedule just announced would appear to be a holding action to get Mr. Nixon through his Peking visit. In the likely event that this visit does not produce a Vietnam solution, Mr. Nixon can still take the negotiating course he avoided last week by opening private talks with Hanoi in Paris.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### India's Brinkmanship

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's carefully chosen words, following her return from a tour of Western capitals, indicates that at least the top government leaders in Delhi wish to exhaust every possibility of settling the conflict with Pakistan peacefully. But the chances for this are growing steadily slimmer. Mrs. Gandhi emphasized that Indian troops will not be withdrawn from the Pakistan borders as long as the problem of "Bangla Desh" has not been solved. Thus a further escalation remains a possibility.

On the one hand India wishes to force the major powers to act, but at the same time it is inclined to give increased support to the East Bengal guerrillas. This kind of brinkmanship would surely result in a large-scale military conflict if Pakistan were to find the situation unbearable. The time for a peaceful settlement is also running out because the East Bengal secessionists are becoming increasingly impatient.

If Yahya Khan succeeds in his plan to establish a constitutional government, no

matter how rigged and undemocratic the extra elections may be, the world at large would be able to turn its attention away from the subject of "Bangla Desh" for a long time. But if, in order to prevent this, the East Pakistani guerrillas launch a major offensive, India and Pakistan would inevitably move much closer to a state of all-out war.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### Nixon's Vietnam Strategy

Mr. Nixon availed himself of the occasion to try to define a little more the still vague doctrine that bears his name. He contrasted the direct involvement of the U.S. in Vietnam with the military and financial support given by Washington to Cambodia. This amounts to saying: "No ground war in Asia." This is the old slogan forged after the Korean war. But how can Mr. Nixon pretend to forget the fact that only American intervention on the ground was able to "save" South Korea and to prevent a total rout in South Vietnam in 1965?

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 18, 1896

BERLIN—The Reichstag today discussed interpellations brought forward by Herr Münkel on the question of duelling in the army. The chief provision of the proposed reform was that if an officer insulted another, the matter should be left for the decision of a Court of Honour, but that such Court, when giving a final judgment, should never word it in such a way as to make a duel a necessity, or even to imply the recognition of such a means of settling the dispute.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 18, 1921

WASHINGTON—On account of the numerous suggestions that the United States will enter some alliance as a result of the Disarmament Conference, one high government official stated today that the United States will not enter any alliance nor consent to any arrangement which means the use of armed force to effect its perpetuity. The United States will give no guarantees and asks none. It will not agree to the defense of any nation nor bind itself to war in any form.



## The Forgotten Battle for Votes

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—On the surface, the political atmosphere here seems flat and dull, but under the surface there is quite a lot of exciting activity, which could be important and even decisive in the voting next November.

It is in these quiet periods, even before the presidential primary elections, when the hard work of organization and registration is done. And if you watch the back pages of the newspapers, you will see considerable evidence of this careful preliminary foundation building.

Almost without notice, for example, the legislatures in most of the large states have been passing bills to permit the newly enfranchised 11 million 18-21 year-olds to vote next November on campus, rather than at the place of their parents' residence. This could make a difference of several million votes, and in a few key states, could tip the balance to one party or the other.

Also, there is a move on here in the Democratic-controlled Congress to pass legislation that would enable voters to register by mail, and this, too, would undoubtedly increase the size of the vote substantially and probably favor the Democratic presidential nominee.

### Spending Reform

Much will depend, too, on the outcome of the current battle on Capitol Hill over campaign spending reform. The present system, by general agreement, is not only a scandal, but a disgrace. The only trouble is that it will probably be decided by men who have managed to get to Congress under this outrageous system, and it is not at all sure that this moment that the reform will go through.

What is going on in these rather dull, scattered, and technical debates over election spending and registration is really the critical strategic battle of the campaign. These things are going to set the stage for the big drama later on. They are going to decide who votes, for one thing,

which is not incidental in an election, and who has money for television, which in the frenzy next October may be critical.

And the interesting paradox at the moment is that even the young people with the most education on the intricate American federal and electoral system, and with the most energy and the loudest grievances, are not really very active in these preliminary battles. Some of them are, of course, but most of them are "waiting for the election." Though what is going on right now in these seemingly dreary nuts and bolts debates could actually decide the election.

The election is flat and dull on the surface precisely because the candidates are working underground on the substructure of the campaign. They are not polishing sentences, but organizing teams and gathering funds. That is what this phase of a presidential election campaign is all about, and it is far too important to be left merely to the candidates and their staffs, and the organized lobbies.

### Labor's Role

Labor's political activity these days illustrates the point. George Meany, the president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, is very active on the propaganda front. He is denouncing the TV Board's wage decisions as a "swindle" and condemning President Nixon for "romancing" Moscow and Peking, and being "nice to tyrants" who pay low wages and threaten the security of the republic and the American worker.

But big labor is too experienced to stop there. Underneath all George Meany's hawkish and protectionist arguments, and his demands for more money for the workers, his director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Alexander E. Barkan, is concentrating on showing labor leaders all over the country how to get their places in the Demo-

cratic presidential nominating convention next summer, under the new rules of that convention.

The White House and the Republican National Committee are doing the same thing. They are raising funds—over \$5 million this week in a series of GOP closed-circuit television dinners. They are quietly blocking legislation for campaign expenditure reform, while seeming to support it, and trying to limit the registration of the new young voters, while proclaiming in their propaganda sheet the new "alliance of the generations."

Against this kind of professional organizing, the young protestors and even the disenchanted Common Cause people's lobby seem woefully inadequate. The occupancy and policies of the White House are not going to be changed by demonstrations against Vietnam in front of the President's house, no matter how sincere. The battleground has changed.

The battleground is now, and for the next few months will be, on the problems of organization, registration, and campaign financial reform, and on this ground, the new rising enfranchised generation has immense potential political power. But, so it seems here, they have misjudged the question and the time.

They are waiting for some candidate to emerge with a new philosophy for the coming age, and maybe it will happen, but probably it won't, and meanwhile organization and money will be decisive in the end. That is why, in this flat and dull period on the surface, what is going on underneath is so important. The politicians are paying attention to the details and the rules of the election. They know the importance of timing, of money and getting the "right" delegates lined up in advance. That is what is going on now and it could be decisive before the disenchanted amateurs wake up to the importance of political organization and finance.

## Doing Business With Russia

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The new set of relations shaping up between this country and China is getting the headlines. But the most exciting possibilities arise from the new set of relations shaping up between this country and the Soviet Union.

Apart from an agreement to limit strategic weapons through the Big Two talks which are again under way in Vienna, there is a serious prospect that a number of major business deals could be wrapped up when President Nixon visits Moscow this spring. Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans is off on a Soviet trip this week to explore a series of well-defined prospects.

Probably the biggest project centers on the huge copper deposits in Udokan, Siberia. An estimated \$4 billion is required to bring these fields into full commercial use.

An idea currently being explored is that the investment be made by American firms using U.S. government credits and their own financial resources. These firms would operate the plants jointly with Soviet authorities. An estimated 400,000 tons of copper would be mined annually. About half of that would go to the Soviet Union; the other half to the United States.

A second giant project involves exploitation of the extensive gas deposits all over the Soviet Union. The project under consideration calls for an investment of \$3 billion to \$4 billion to augment Soviet production by 800 million annually by the end of this decade. About half of the increment would go to meet Russian needs, which are expanding dramatically. The rest, liquefied and carried in specially built ships, would come to the United States.

### Feed Grains, Too

A third big project involves feed grains, which are in short supply in Russia, but produced in abundance here. The recent agreement to sell \$140 million worth of grain is considered only a forerunner of what is possible. The favorite idea in the Commerce Department now is for a long-term agreement that would send, say, \$150 million worth of American feed grains to Russia every year for the next 10 years.

A fourth candidate for a major deal has to do with the vast tract manufacturing complex the Russians are building on the Kama River, about 500 miles east of Moscow. A number of small deals for sales of American-made foundry equipment are already far advanced. In addition, there is a plan for American firms to set up units on the Kama River for making component parts, which they could then use for truck production in their Western European factories.

To be sure, talk about big deals with the Soviet Union has been going on for years with about the same results as the talk about Eldorado in the 16th century. Bilateral commerce is a mere trickle—about one-hundredth of 1 percent of the U.S. national

product. And there are solid reasons on both sides for the lack of economic activity.

The Russians subordinate trade to politics in a thoroughgoing way. Big orders were promised back in 1933 when this country was considering recognition of the Soviet regime, and then vanished as soon as recognition came through. The credits extended in World War II under lend-lease were not paid off to American satisfaction. There has been no willingness to let U.S. companies own their plants as they do in most foreign countries, or even to participate in joint ventures with state authorities as they do in such Communist countries as Romania and Yugoslavia.

### Credit Is Scarce

On the American side, there has been an unwillingness to treat Russia as even a distant normal trading partner. Credit for transactions, which is the lifeblood of foreign commerce, has been extremely scarce, and the Export-Import Bank, which was set up in 1934 to promote trade with Russia, never served that purpose. Russia has not even been given the most-favored-nation treatment that would put it on an equal tariff footing with other countries.

But in Washington at least traditional harshness on trade has softened as the climate of international détente has spread. Harold Scott, the assistant secretary of commerce who has been handling international trade, emphasizes that there cannot be even a beginning of normal relations until the Russians are given credit guarantees and most-favored-nation treatment.

The big question involves the Russian attitude. Around the White House and the State Department there is continuing suspicion that the Russians are talking trade just to promote political concessions from this country. The Commerce Department, though favorably impressed by recent conversations with Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Alkhimov, is still not certain that the Russians are prepared to receive American companies. And it is for the purpose of exploring this point that Secretary Stans now undertakes his mission to Moscow.

## Letters

### The Irish Girl

The question of how the Irish Republican Army and the good Catholics of Londonderry feel about freedom of choice and human respect has been answered by the outrageous photograph (Herald Nov. 11) of a young girl, tied to a post, tarred and shorn, by a crowd of 80 because she dared date a British soldier.

Genera.

In regard to the picture of the Irish girl tied and tarred shown on the front page—how sick, how poor, how stupid, how unforgivable, how very Irish.

With such acts as this, how can anyone ever expect to resolve the difficulties in Ireland?

L. R. M.

Kaiserslautern, Germany.

### Jailed American

As an American in Europe I wish to thank Mr. Leahy for his letter (Herald Nov. 9) making me aware that four people, including one American, are serving 52 days in jail in Dublin for burning an American flag and pouring ox-blood on the steps of the American Embassy. Wonderful!

R.K. AWITREY.

Naples.

## Absentee Rate Is Rising

## Call of the Hustings Is Heard in the Senate

By Spencer Rich and Joan Spiegel

WASHINGTON.—On the evening of Oct. 29, when the Senate surprised the nation by defeating the foreign aid bill, four of the seven Democratic senators most prominently mentioned as potential presidential nominees missed the vote.

They were out campaigning: Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, after a day of speculating all over New York State, was taping a TV talk show with Dick Cavett; Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., after a whirlwind tour in Florida, was making a speech at Stetson University; Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., was speaking to the United Auto Workers in Milwaukee; and George S. McGovern, D. S.D., was completing a round of speeches in New Hampshire.

The absence of four of the top Democratic hopefuls helped to contribute to what, at that time, appeared to be a disastrous foreign-policy defeat for President Nixon. Four days later, Vice-President Agnew blasted the absent Democratic hopefuls for having "ducked the issues" and having "lacked the courage to even cast a vote on foreign aid from the floor of the Senate."

Mr. Agnew got his facts a little wrong; he included Sen. Kennedy in his attack as an absentee although the Massachusetts senator was present in the Senate and had cast his ballot in favor of the aid program. But Sen. Kennedy had then withdrawn it to give a "live pair" to the absent Ernest F. Hollings, D. S.C.

### Agnew's Record

Mr. Agnew also neglected to mention that he himself had been absent from the chamber, although his sole constitutional duty as Vice-President is to preside over the Senate and to cast a vote in the event of a tie. Mr. Agnew, who has actually been present and presiding in the Senate less than 20 hours this year, out of nearly 1,000 hours of Senate meeting time, was in turn attacked a few days later by Sen. Hollings because Vice-President Agnew "did not have guts enough to be around to carry out his constitutional duties 90 percent of the time."

The exchange of charges over the foreign aid bill may be dismissed as a little over-the-top politicking on both sides, since the bill was beaten 41 to 37 and the presence of all the Democratic candidates plus Mr. Agnew wouldn't have made the slightest difference in the outcome.

But it does serve to point up a problem that could become more intense over the next year as the presidential primaries begin and the campaign starts up in earnest: absenteeism among potential nominees.

Sen. Muskie, Sen. Jackson, Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern undoubtedly will be taking more and more time off from the Senate to campaign.

So far, however, despite the statement from Vice-President Agnew and comments from a few other Republicans about Democratic absenteeism, these four senators and Sen. Kennedy have actually missed relatively few roll-call votes this year compared to the average senator who isn't running for President.

And according to figures compiled by The Washington Post through Nov. 11, the same holds true of Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., a House aspirant for the Democratic nomination, and of Rep. Paul McCloskey, R. Calif., who is seeking the GOP nomination.

The figures show that Sen. Kennedy, who steadfastly insists that he is not running, has been present for 81 percent of the 370 roll calls taken in the Senate from the start of the session through Nov. 11. This is actually a little better attendance record than the 77 percent figure that was scored by all members of the Senate on all 1970 roll-call votes.

### 76% for Humphrey

Sen. Humphrey, this year, has scored 76 percent—about the same as last year's average for all senators—while Sen. McGovern is at 67 percent, Sen. Muskie at 65 percent and Sen. Jackson at 64 percent.

In the House, Rep. McCloskey was present for 80 percent of the roll calls and Rep. Mills for 75 percent. (Sen. McGovern's figure excludes votes taken while he was ill during one three-week period.)

The candidates have been able to make these relatively high scores, despite furious campaigning and campaigning all over the nation for many months, because most votes in both the House and Senate take place on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday.

This leaves four days of the seven-day week for campaigning.

Voters sometimes resent absenteeism on the part of their senators, but the tradition is that a candidate seeking the presidency or engaged in a crucial race for a Senate seat should make as many of the important votes as he can, but is entitled to some absenteeism to pursue the office.

Thus, when Sen. John F. Kennedy, D. Mass., was seeking the presidential nomination in 1960 by campaigning in one presidential primary after another, he missed 65 percent of the Senate roll calls for that year. And in 1964, the GOP presidential nominee, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R. Ark., missed 72 percent of the roll calls.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, defended the absentee record of the Democratic hopefuls, although he is one man who—as the person responsible for seeing that the Senate gets its business done—deeply hates absenteeism in general.

"Absenteeism is bad for the business of the Senate," Sen. Mansfield said. "But there is no way to develop a viable candidate for President than if the man works at it."

"Based on precedent and custom, there is a need to go out to the localities," Sen. Mansfield said.

### No Other Way

Sen. Mansfield said that it is desirable under the American democratic system for each party to develop a strong candidate in touch with the feelings of the nation and there is no way to do this except for the potential nominees—whatever their jobs, whether they are senators, governors or businessmen—to put aside their regular work for part of the time in order to campaign.

Sen. Mansfield said the absentee problem in the Senate hasn't been so much with presidential hopefuls as with others who are not hopefuls. On the day on which he was speaking, for example, only Sen. Muskie and Sen. McGovern among the hopefuls were absent. Six other Democrats and 11 Republicans also were absent that day.

"There is no other way to develop an opposition candidate," Sen. Humphrey said in an interview. "I try to be here for all crucial votes, really big votes, when they are close. I'm always reminded of John Kennedy, who saw fit to run in 1960 while I stayed here and campaigned from the Senate" for the Democratic nomination. Kennedy trounced Sen. Humphrey and went on to win the presidency.

"There's no way to avoid it if you want to run seriously," Sen. Jackson said. "Kennedy went through this, Nixon and Agnew as Vice-Presidents were absent almost all the time. It's good for the country. Our presidential system couldn't work if candidates didn't take time to campaign."

Sen. Jackson said that now that Congress was beginning to meet all year round, instead of packing it up in July as it did in former years, "you'd have to exclude all members of Congress as potential nominees if you insisted" they be present for all votes.

"Agnew is some person to criticize us—he's supposed to be presiding and he's running all over the world."

Sen. Fred R. Harris, D. Okla., who has now withdrawn from the Democratic presidential scramble, missed 60 percent of this year's votes while away campaigning earlier this year. "It's distressing to have to miss roll calls," Sen. Harris said, "but it's good for the country to have five or six men contesting for the nomination."

The Senate minority leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, agreed that a viable candidacy couldn't be mounted by a senator without some absences.

"By and large," he said, "they do more running around than they need to do. They ought to put their presence in the Senate first, most of the time. They certainly are risking the fate of some bills by their absence."

Sen. Scott also said that presidential hopefuls who stay away campaigning much of the time are also taking a big gamble. If they fail to get the nomination, but pile up a big absentee record, they are vulnerable to political attack at home later on by a future opponent either in their own party or from the other party when they run for re-election to the Senate.

"I do not believe any man can run for President without some conflict with his Senate duties," Sen. Scott said. "But it's not morally reprehensible, it's consistent with the system."



Obituaries

# Gladys Cooper, 82, Leading British Stage, Movie Figure

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Actress Gladys Cooper, 82, died today, after a career that spanned the century.

In World War I, British soldiers died in the Flanders mud with crumpled photographs of Gladys Cooper in their battle outfits.

Half a century later, she was still playing the crisp, high-mannered Englishwoman on stage, screen and television.

She was properly known as Dame Gladys, having been created a dame of the British Empire in 1964, which was the year she appeared in the film version of "My Fair Lady."

Her career started at the age of 16 in a piece called "Bluebell in Fairyland" at an English provincial theater. She moved to London, where her great beauty became a byword. Before long she was a star at the now-vanished Gaiety Theatre.

Not until after World War I did she turn to serious acting. As an actress-manager during the 1920s and 1930s she gradually left her pin-up image behind.

One of her outstanding successes was as Lady Macbeth in 1935. It was then that critics first noticed that her clear, well-modulated voice could take on a chilling note when wanted.

In the 1930s, she went to America, first to the theater and later to Hollywood. She used to say that she went there for three weeks but stayed 30 years.

Worked in Hollywood

In fact, Dame Gladys divided her time between engagements in Hollywood and England. She had a mansion in Hollywood. In England, she had a house at Henley-on-Thames, just outside London.

She died at Henley 10 weeks after an attack of pneumonia.

She was married to Capt. H. J. Buckminster in 1908. But that marriage, and a later one to Sir Neville Pearson, ended in divorce. She was married in the United States to actor Philip Merivale, who died in 1946. The actor Robert Morley was her son-in-law.

Charlie Dale  
NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Charlie Dale, 90, the deadpan partner in the vaudeville team of Smith and Dale, died yesterday morning at a nursing home in Tuxedo, N.J.

The partnership originated at a chance meeting. Joe Smith was cycling north on Eldridge Street on Manhattan's Lower East Side. Charlie was cycling east on Delancey. They met when their bicycles collided. As they argued over whose fault it was, the shopkeeper who rented the bikes said: "You two sound like Weber and Fields."

That was the birth of the vaudeville team that was to headline at the Palace for years. It was 1895. Joe was 14 and Charlie, born on Sept. 6, 1881, on the Lower East Side, was 16.

Joe Smith was Joe Seltzer then and Charlie Dale was Charles Marks. The team of Seltzer and Marks worked for nothing, or close to it. They worked just about any place that would take them.

One day they were booked into a new house. And the showcards read "Smith & Dale" instead of "Seltzer & Marks." The printer, it turned out, had made up cards for a Smith & Dale team that had decided on another name.

The enterprising showman who operated the house bought the cards—100 for 25 cents—and Seltzer and Marks became Smith and Dale.

Smith and Dale went on to fame as headliners of the first



Dame Gladys Cooper

all-American vaudeville bill to tour Europe in 1909. They went to Hollywood, too, where they made films for 20th Century-Fox, Paramount and Warner Brothers in the early 1930s. The films were great successes. When Radio City Music Hall opened 40 years ago, they were on the first bill.

Walter Moeller  
FRANKFURT, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Walter Moeller, 51, mayor of Frankfurt for one year, died last night, city authorities said here today.

The authorities said that Mr. Moeller became ill while returning from a visit to Wiesbaden, 17 miles from Frankfurt. He died on the way to a Wiesbaden hospital.

Mr. Moeller only recently resumed his duties as mayor after suffering a heart attack in May. His predecessor as mayor, Willy Brundert, also died in office.

Howard Edmondson

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 17 (UPI).—James Howard Edmondson, 46, the nation's youngest governor when he was elected Oklahoma's chief executive in 1958 at the age of 33, died today of an apparent heart attack in his suburban home.

Mr. Edmondson, who was also a former U.S. senator, was a Democrat.

# Rabbi Levin of Moscow Dies; Defender of Soviet System

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Rabbi Yehuda Leib Levin, 76, the Soviet Union's most prominent Jewish clergyman, died today, the Soviet news agency, Tass, reported. He suffered from a heart ailment.

Rabbi Levin was often called the "chief rabbi" of the Soviet Union, although technically he was only the rabbi of Moscow's Grand Kharal Synagogue, the largest in the nation.

Rabbi Levin was an Orthodox Jew and an orthodox Soviet citizen. Like most high-ranking clergymen of all religions in the Soviet Union, he was a staunch supporter of Soviet foreign policy. In the case of Rabbi Levin, this support included strong anti-Zionist statements and full public support of the Soviet policy in the Middle East.

Official Campaign  
In recent years, he joined in the official propaganda campaign against Zionist accusations that the Soviet Union mistreats Jews.

In March, he organized a meeting of Jewish clergymen and Jewish community representatives who denounced Zionism and hailed the Soviet system.

"We state before the whole world that our motherland, having rid itself of capitalist slavery and national oppression, was the first to show the example in eliminating anti-Semitism and national strife," the statement said. "The very roots of this shameful phenomenon have been destroyed in the U.S.S.R."

Rabbi Levin traveled widely, attending international peace conferences as a representative of the Soviet Peace Committee.

visited U.S. in '60s  
One of his trips took him to the United States in the 1960s where, at times, he faced tough questioning on the status of Jews in the Soviet Union. Through it all, he consistently defended Soviet policies and maintained that Jews enjoyed full religious freedom in the U.S.S.R.

Once, in 1965, a group of American rabbis were guests of Rabbi Levin's synagogue and one of them mentioned the state of Israel. Applause burst forth, and the stern, bearded rabbi had to rise and call for silence. Later Rabbi Levin told the visiting Americans to "take back to America with you the wishes of the Soviet people for peace—especially for the suffering peoples of Vietnam."

His official obituary, carried by Tass, praised him as a man "known as an active fighter for peace and for the strengthening of friendship among peoples."

Although there are about 2.2 million Jews in the Soviet Union, there are few rabbis. It will be difficult for the Grand Kharal Congregation to replace him.

There are no rabbinical schools in the Soviet Union, and there is virtually no means of educating young men to the Jewish clergy. Most Soviet Jewish congregations are ministered to by lay leaders.

# Primate Returns To Poland, Sees Papal Diplomat

WARSAW, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The Polish primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, returned today from Rome to confer with a ranking Vatican envoy who is meeting here with Polish Communist officials over "normalization" of relations.

Cardinal Wyszyński was met by the envoy, the Most Rev. Agostino Casaroli, and hundreds of Polish priests and nuns in a colorful ceremony at a Warsaw railway station.

It was Archbishop Casaroli's first public appearance since he arrived here last Wednesday to begin the high-level talks with the Polish government. He is expected to stay until the weekend.

# Eban Undeterred by New Refusal

## Israel Still Seeking U.S. Phantoms

SALEM, Nov. 17 (UPI).

Minister Abba Eban today said that his campaign for peace with Israel would continue despite the decision to continue the search for the "phantoms" of the U.S. State Department.

He said that Egypt and the Arab world have a numerical superiority in arms and manpower and that the situation warrants continuing the search for the "phantoms" of the U.S. State Department.

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**JEAN ÉTÉ**  
Jeweller-Watchmaker  
70, fg St-Honoré - PARIS  
Ani. 12.33

**H. McAlpin Whitney, world traveler, linguist and secretary.**

"I fight for him in the [Civil War]."

In any event, the Whitney fortunes were made. Then came the 1929 crash, which left the present Mr. Whitney without an inheritance.

At this stage, he's getting by on his pension on a \$70-a-week unemployment check and wondering whether maybe he should consider some other line of work.

Besides being a secretary (the Minister of the American Legation at Kabul and the publisher of *Prosted Fog Field*, a defunct trade journal), he has been a correspondent for newspapers, ports at the American Embassy in Paris, a supervisory assistant at the Psychological Corporation and a copy editor with Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

"I suppose I can't be too bitter," he said. "I don't have the brains to rise very high in the world, but I can't say I didn't want an attractive young woman secretary, huh?"

"For the time being, I just have to ask the farmers for more," said the king. Because you cannot eat anything, he is pressing a tons of fertilizer to us. It is his self-sufficiency. The land was allocated for the crop of wheat alone. The 15,000 tons for all the wheat of 1959.

He has had to make a breaking decision to stop to feed for livestock and for people. Food with a age of grass, the nation selling their sheep at a main price. It is the that meat has never cheap in the town market. It is a supply, more to the District and a market reduced some of the important commodity.

**Dwarf Fruit**

Mrs. David R. Scott and James B. Irwin, wives of Apollo-15 astronauts, will leave Paris Friday with their husband—the third astronaut, Al Worden, is divorced. Mrs. Irwin will visit the Chateau de Versailles and the Baccarat crystal showroom.

\*\*\*

Valentino has just been named winner of the "Numero Uno" prize offered by the Italian government to fashion leaders who will receive his prize statuette—Dec. 7 at a dinner in the Teatro Moderno in Rome.

shrimp and mushrooms  
sauce & *l'armoricaine* with  
and tarragon. If you  
grilled beef rib for two  
wild mushrooms and a  
bottle of Pomerol Chateau  
Castel, the price can get

*La Table d'Hôte, 28 Rue  
Montagne Sainte-Genevieve,  
Paris 5. Telephone: 33-1-46-33-11-11.  
Closed Sundays. Dances  
there is the Sing Sing  
dancing in a sort of  
cushioned, Oriental decor.*

ticularly objected to a development Saturday Review's supplements into four magazines, each with its staff and thematic identity would be rotated so that each would receive a separate each week instead of the weekly.

They would be the Saturday Review of Science, the Saturday Review of Education, the Saturday Review of the Arts, and the Saturday Review of the Saturday Review of the Saturday Review.

Mr. Cousins declined to put out his future publications but a source close to him said a source close to him said he was starting a new magazine. When he became executive of the Saturday Review, it had had only 15,000 and was known as the Saturday Review of Literature. He was president and editor in chief and saw its circulation

Beginning next year, several exciting autumn artists events, as well as some new efforts in the realm of contemporary arts, will be assembled under the dual title of the Festival d'Automne de Paris and L'Euvre du XXe Siècle. Under the direction of Michel Guy, the reorganized festival will include works in the various arts either commissioned by the festival or invited to appear under its auspices. In addition to events originated by the festival direction, it will include the firmament of the Journées de Musique Contemporaine and the annual Paris Dance Festival.

**35 stories of luxurious accommodations. Convenient to shopping, art galleries and museums, theatres and business. Three fine restaurants.**  
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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1971

Page 7

## Montedison Acquires Italian Drug Firm

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP)—Montedison, the huge Italian chemical group, has acquired a 51 percent stake in Carlo Erba, the country's largest drug company, the group announced today.

The acquisition, announced today, was the first of a series of moves by Montedison to expand its presence in the Italian market. The group, which is controlled by the Agnelli family, has been active in acquiring companies in various industries, including chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and food.

to intervene to purchase the majority of stock and keep the company firmly in Italian hands," the communiqué said.

The earlier communiqué said that with its 51 percent of Parmalat, another drug firm, the Carlo Erba takeover gave Montedison control of 10 percent of the Italian drug market.

It was reported that Montedison paid 10,700 lire (about \$17) per ordinary share and 4,700 lire per preferred share.

Carlo Erba has 6 million shares outstanding of which 1.8 million are preferred issue. The ordinary shares closed today at 10,610 lire, down from 10,800, while the preferred fell to 4,500 from 5,100.

The takeover is likely to anger critics of the recent sharp growth of state ownership of Italian industry. The state sees its role as one of promoting investment and strengthening faltering companies, but Carlo Erba has shown good sales gains in recent years.

Montedison itself only recently fell under government control through the open market purchases of its shares by the two giant holding companies, Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale and Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi.

Carlo Erba is a closely-held company controlled by the Visconti di Modrone Erba family.

## Aluminum Firm To Dismiss 10% Of Its Employees

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP)—British Aluminum Co. said today it will dismiss 1,000 workers, almost 10 percent of its U.K. work force, over the next eight months.

"Although world usage of aluminum continues to grow slowly, there is at present a world surplus and this has resulted in low prices at a time of increasing costs," the company said. "In addition, demand for rolled aluminum products from U.K. mills has declined."

Only by a drastic cost reduction program can the company come through the present difficulties without long-term damage and thus guard the jobs of the remaining 90 percent of its employees, the company said.

Gummi-Werke Cuts Back  
HANNOVER, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Continental Gummi-Werke said today it will introduce short-time work for about 750 employees from Nov. 22.

The employees will lose between 12 and 17 working days in the rest of this month and December.

Gummi-Werke, which makes rubber and plastics goods, added that short-time working may have to be extended further if the new order situation does not improve.



William T. Seawell

## Pan Am Gets A Rolls Aide As President

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Pan American World Airways announced yesterday that in a drive to stem financial losses it has appointed William Seawell president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Seawell, president of the North American subsidiary of Rolls-Royce, will join Pan Am on Dec. 1 and will also become a director. Najeb Halaby, chairman and chief executive officer, said.

Mr. Seawell will report to Mr. Halaby and will have direct responsibility for all operating functions of the airline.

Mr. Seawell, 53, was a senior vice-president of American Airlines when he quit in 1968 to join Rolls-Royce.

A statement from Mr. Halaby said that "Mr. Seawell's primary mission is to return the airline to profitability and he has been given all the authority and resources to do it."

In an era when the airline industry in general has been in deep financial distress, Pan Am has stood out as one of the most troubled. Mr. Halaby has been searching for some time for an experienced executive with an airline background to relieve him of the burden of trying to serve simultaneously as chief executive and president.

Rumors have been rampant that Mr. Halaby himself might be on the verge of being dismissed by a board distressed about the perilous state of the airline's business.

Pan Am's economic woes have been increasing at an alarming pace. The international airline, which pioneered world routes under the far-sighted leadership of its founder, Juan Trippe, lost \$36 million in 1968, \$48 million in 1970 and \$59.3 million in the first half of 1971.

The losses reflected conditions that all airlines had to contend with in varying degrees—the economic recession, the proliferation of competition on major routes and the excess of seats with the delivery of new wide-body airliners.

## \$160 Million Loan Shores Danish Money Reserves

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Danish government announced today it reached agreement with the Orion Bank of London on two loans totalling \$160 million, the biggest amount ever borrowed abroad by any Danish government, to bolster the nation's currency reserves.

Finance Minister Per Hækkerup said there will be one 8-year loan of \$110 million at a variable interest rate starting at 7.83 percent, and pegged to Eurodollar fluctuations, and one 7-year loan of \$50 million at a fixed interest rate of 7.85 percent.

The biggest of the loans was announced by Mr. Hækkerup Monday during a visit to Bonn.

Payments Position  
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Officials said today they expect the country's balance of payments to move into overall balance in 1972 as a result of the import surcharge imposed last month.

The current balance of payments deficit, running at about 2.5 million crowns a year in the second half of this year, will be reduced to about 1.25 million next year, which is in line with expected long-term capital imports, the officials said.

The temporary import surcharge is being levied at 10 percent until next June, at 7 percent until December 31, and at 4 percent until it expires in March, 1973.

## U.S. Consumers Wary ... Firms Too, Polls Say

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. consumer remains uncertain about the course of the economy and is unlikely to increase buying sharply soon, a Conference Board survey indicates.

The board, a group of businessmen and private economists, commissioned National Family Opinion Inc. to question 10,000 families.

Only 25 percent of those polled said they believe business will get better over the next six months, down from 26 percent in a previous survey in July and August; 15.2 percent labeled current business conditions good, up from 14.8 percent in the previous period; 43 percent said jobs are hard to get, compared with 42 percent, and 24 percent indicated they think their incomes will rise over the next half year, up from 22.5 percent.

On the question of future purchases, 7.7 percent plan to buy a car in the coming six months, down from 8.5 percent in the earlier survey, and 32 percent plan to buy homes, down from 35 percent. But 38 percent said they will buy major appliances, up from 34 percent, and 48 percent indicated they will take vacations, up from 47 percent in the previous poll.

## Finland Raises Import Duties

HELSINKI, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—Finland today raised duties on imports from all countries outside the European Free Trade Area and the Soviet Union 2 to 5 percent. About a third of its imports are affected.

Government officials said the increases were imposed because of the highly unfavorable trend of the trade balance. There are also special surtaxes on luxury goods.

At the end of October the trade deficit had grown to about the equivalent of \$310 million.

## Work on Phase 2 Phaseout Seen Commencing Shortly

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—The Nixon administration will begin formal planning for phasing out its Phase 2 wage-price controls.

The early start on dismantling the postfreeze controls that took effect this week will reflect the opinion of some high officials that the controls are a distasteful infringement of freedom and would break down anyway within 18 months.

There are sure to be heated debates within the administration on how soon to begin loosening the restraints, however, and some influential officials think some degree of controls will have to be extended well into 1973 or beyond. Even among those in the administration who suspect union rebellion could shatter the present system within a few months, there is talk of promptly replacing it with something that could temporarily be more stringent.

Lessened Restraints  
One approach under discussion toward progressively lessening the present restraints is to raise the dollar-volume standard for determining which companies must seek advance permission to raise prices.

Now, companies with sales of \$100 million a year or more are in the "prenotification" category. This could be raised to \$250 million and then to \$500 million, it is suggested, reducing the number of affected companies sharply below the 1,300 currently.

Presumably the Cost of Living Council would simultaneously set standards for the "reporting" category of companies considerably higher than the present sales level of \$50 million to \$100 million, thus dropping many more companies into the loosest category. The "nonreporting" companies in this third group need not tell the government of their price actions but need only keep records so officials making spot checks can tell if they are abiding by the general limitations.

Growth Is Goal  
As they consider the fate of Phase 2 controls, officials are expected to give heavy weight to whether the restraints seem to be helping or hindering expansion of the economy. Despite all the attention focused on the anti-inflation aspects of policy, growth is ranked as the key objective for fear that unemployment might otherwise remain too high as the 1972 elections approach.

So far, the authorities are disappointed by the reaction in the business and financial communities, where the emphasis has been on confusion growing out of the regulations. The stock market slump is particularly disturbing to officials, as it is generally taken as registering, in some way, that profits will not be allowed to pick up as strongly as desired next year.

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Members of the stock exchange have been asked for their views and it is hoped that a decision can be made before next March 31.

## AMC Makes Profit After Loss in 1970 And Gets Permission To Raise Prices 2.5%

DETROIT, Nov. 17 (UPI)—American Motors Corp., the poor man of the auto industry, today reported a profit of \$10.2 million for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 compared with a loss of \$66.2 million last year. At the same time, in Washington, the Price Commission said it has approved an AMC request to raise prices an average 2.5 percent.

The commission said the increase was "justified by allowable costs" and would not improve AMC's profit margin.

It also said Chrysler Corp. has requested a 5.9 percent price increase and that it has asked Chrysler for further information before reaching a decision.

A 2.5 percent increase request from Ford was under study, the commission added.

In reporting its earnings today, AMC said the results would have been even better had it not been necessary to absorb the higher costs on 1972 models as a result of the price freeze.

The profits squeeze showed up in the fourth quarter, where earnings were down to \$1.9 million compared to the \$7.2 million of the previous quarter.

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	\$130.0	\$73.0
Profits (millions)	1.9	-16.4
Per Share	0.08	-0.65

Year  
Revenue (millions) \$1,200.1  
Profits (millions) 10.2  
Per Share 0.40

Despite the sharp improvement from a year ago, AMC directors again voted to omit paying a quarterly dividend.

Chairman Roy D. Chapin Jr. and president William B. Lumez said the 1971 results reflect "substantial improvements in every major sector of the company's business."

Passenger car and jeep commercial operations accounted for about 80 percent of business in 1971, they noted, and domestic sales were up 7 percent from a year ago. Overseas sales were 9 percent higher.

American Motors Corp. also said it is negotiating with a South Vietnamese manufacturer to assemble cars there. AMC declined to name the company, but said it expects a decision within a month.

## Ford Weighs Vietnam Auto

DETROIT, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor Co. said today it has proposed to the Saigon government a plan to assemble Ford vehicles in South Vietnam.

The move, if approved, would make Ford the first major automobile manufacturer to establish operations in Vietnam.

Ford did not give any details of its proposal or what type of vehicle it intends to produce, but the South Vietnamese market would appear attractive for a "primitive" vehicle of the type the company plans to build in the Philippines: A low-cost car or truck without doors.

American Motors Corp. also said it is negotiating with a South Vietnamese manufacturer to assemble cars there. AMC declined to name the company, but said it expects a decision within a month.

## One Dollar—

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Star (per £)	Today	Previous
Belgian franc	46.44-47	46.45-48
Deutsche mark	Closed	3.363
Free Fr. P.	542-435	542-43
Guillemet	338	338
Swiss franc	5.9645-50	5.962-39
Yen	338.39	338.6

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Roan, which is 51 percent owned by the Zambian government, said sales dipped 22.9 percent to \$26.8 million from the previous \$34.7 million.

## N.Y. Prices See-Saw, Dow Ends on Upside

By Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The sharp technical rally of yesterday afternoon faded today, but several leading market averages still managed to post gains on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, behind by 3 points at mid-session, finished on the upswing as it rose 3.43 to 823.14. The Dow climbed 8.13 yesterday—a move analysts described as a rebound from the severe "oversold" condition that had pared 100 points from the blue-chip indicator since early September.

Declines nosed out advances by 330 to 601 as volume slipped to 12.84 million shares from yesterday's 13.3 million.

Wall Streeters detected a silver lining around the cloud hanging over the stock market. Prices resisted any major decline today, despite the lack of concrete bullish declarations by Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally in his speech before the Economic Club of New York.

Many of yesterday's glamour stock gainers lost their bounce today. Bausch & Lomb fell 4 5/8 to 141 7/8. It climbed 6 1/2 in the previous session. International Business Machines, a 7 3/4 point gainer yesterday, eased 1 to 301.

Fractional declines appeared in Natomax, Levitt Furniture and Electronic Data Processing.

The wide-swinging glamour issues benefited from short covering yesterday. The Big Board is scheduled to release its monthly short-interest figures after the close of trading tomorrow.

Chesapeake & Ohio rose 1/8 to 49 3/8. Yesterday, it plunged 11 3/4 in reaction to the railroad's omission of the fourth-quarter dividend. The C & O, a major coal hauler, cited the impact of the newly ended coal strike in omitting this payment.

Kennecott Copper rose 1 1/8 to 24. Some observers attributed this gain to the resolution of the coal strike. Kennecott owns Peabody Coal, an important coal producer.

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Emerson Electric said its outlook for 1972 was encouraging and closed at 75 1/8, up 1 3/8. U.S. Smelting & Refining rose 1/2 to 30 3/8. The company reported nine-month operating net of \$1.89 a share compared with \$2.60.

Du Pont lost 2 1/8 to 138 7/8, trading ex-dividend. The Federal Trade Commission issued a new complaint against Du Pont's Xerox anti-freeze product.

On the American Stock Exchange, the index closed at 24.10, down 2 cents from yesterday as volume fell to 2,838,000 shares from 3,001,000. Losses outnumbered advances 496 to 351.

Trading on the bond market was a quiet affair, with prices little changed on the day and a lack of background news.

Corporates closed unchanged to 1/8 point easier.

In government, intermediates were narrowly mixed and bills eased 2 to 5 basis points in price.

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WW TRUST, a Swiss company, was established in 1970 as a diversified, multi-national organization to achieve comprehensive geographical and functional coverage of international finance in Europe. Banking entities in the United Kingdom, the Common Market and Switzerland afford representation in Europe's three main financial markets and the nature of their operations ensures full vertical integration in the field of multi-national finance.

The first fiscal period ended June 30, 1971, represents a partial year especially since the major operations of the Group were acquired or initiated between September and January. While results have matched or exceeded expectations in all fields of activity, their evaluation must be conditioned by the relatively short span of time covered. The three main sectors of activity, investment banking, asset management and securities trading, made, pro rata temporis, contributions which are not dissimilar in size. The outlook for the Group's business remains favourable subject to reasonably orderly international monetary conditions.

Associated with White, Weld & Co.

New York London Paris Zurich Geneva Caracas Hong Kong Montevideo Montreal



- 1971 - Stocks and Sta. Net							- 1971 - Stocks and Sta. Net							- 1971 - Stocks and Sta. Net						
High Low, Div. in \$		Sta.	100s.		First.	High Low Last, Crge	High Low, Div. in \$		Sta.	100s.		First.	High Low Last, Crge	High Low, Div. in \$		Sta.	100s.		First.	High Low Last, Crge
224	22	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

[illegible]

All these securities have been sold outside the United States of America.  
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**RAMADA CAPITAL CORPORATION N.V.**

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(at \$3.414 per share)

**Banque de Bruxelles S.A.**      **Banque de Neufzize, Schlumberger, Mallet.**

**FNCB Eurosecurities S.A.      Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.**

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the control group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group and the experimental group. The control group was divided into two subgroups: the control group and the control group. The experimental group was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group and the experimental group.

**Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.**      **Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.**      **Astaire & Co.**

Banque de l'Union Européenne    Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas    Banque Lambert S.C.S.

**Banque Nationale de Paris S.A.**      **Bayerische Vereinsbank**      **A. G. Becker & Co. Inc.**

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft—Frankfurter Bank

Crédit Lyonnais    Dresdner Bank    Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers    Hill Samuel & Co.

Kleinwort, Benson Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise Lloyds & BOLSA International Bank

**Pierson, Heldring & Pierson    N. M. Rothschild & Sons    Société Financière S.E.D.E. S.A.**

Société Générale de Banque S.A. Strauss, Turnbull & Co.

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)                      Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters)

S. G. Warburg & Co. White, Weld & Co.

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Lactide

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425 Industrials ..	102.76	101.98	102.26	+18
20 Railroads ...	41.87	41.66	41.45	-10
EE Utilities ..	51.41	51.40	51.40	0

**Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.**

	Buy	Sales	*Short	Beecham Gr.	3.18	Mach. Bull.
Nov. 18 .....	351,848	382,264	6,005	Bowater .....	7.46	Michell .....
Nov. 15 .....	280,831	340,894	3,869	Brf:AmTop .....	3.10	Mobil .....

LONDON			
Nov. 11 .....	232,616	372,389	8,374
Nov. 10 .....	225,731	381,250	5,579
These totals are included in the			
Bril. Petrole..	5.64	Crude Oil	
Bril. Laym...	0.4615	Patent	
Chartered...	1.95	Péchoy	

European Gold Markets	DeBeers Ltd..	2.82	RC's Finance
	Dagbani...	1.75	Rh. Finance
	Chrysalis...	0.25	K&N Finance

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	42.81	43.84	+ 0.04

Paris (12.5 Mio) ...	43.13	43.11	- 0.17	Glaco Gr....	1.67	Suez Canal
U.S. dollars per ounce				Gl. Univ. f	2.86	Thomson
				Goldm. ....	1.88	Deutsche Bank

<b>MICHAEL RUSSELL</b> <b>Representative-in-Charge</b>	<b>Eurodollars</b> <b>Nov. 17, 77</b>	<b>Hudson Bay...</b> 2.10 <b>ImpChem...</b> 2.85 <b>IOS Mgt new</b> \$2.25 <b>Nov 16</b> \$2.22	<b>Zur</b>
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7 Day Flx	5 1/8	5 1/4	+ 7/8	Nichols	0.41	B. Bower
One Month	5 1/8	5 1/4	- 1/4	Rand Mines	1.74	Che. Celery
				Bank Tr	7.15	Cr. S. M.

One Year	6/7/18	6/8/18	+ 1/18	R.T.Z.....	1.84	Hotchkiss.....
				Shell.....	3.23	Nash.....
				Tube Invest.	4.25	Standard.....

For Banks and Financial Institutions		Yield 3 3/4%	41.37%	U.S. Savings
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**Books.**

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book reviews in the *International Herald Tribune*.

...the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most prestigious of the psychological organizations in the United States, and that it is the only journal of the Association to publish research in the area of child psychology.

100

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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.

...the fact that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies, and that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies.

*Journal of Management Studies*, 2006; 43(7): 985–1000



Net		— 1977 — Stocks and		5% First		Net		— 1977 — Stocks and	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95

N

36 1/2	20 1/2	Nvest Air	1.25	193	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	36	+	1 1/2	72 1/2	5 1/2	Searl GD	3
39 1/2	33 1/2	Nw/Banc	1.40	21	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35	+	1 1/2	97	7 1/2	Sears R	1.40
39 1/2	33 1/2	Nwt Ind	1.25	75	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	-	1 1/2	18 1/2	8 1/2	Seegrain	1.40

24%	15%	Pargas	.84	164	171%	171%	17	17	—	76%	38%	SIBrPaint	.46
46%	32%	Parkman	1.50	5	44%	44%	24%	44%	—	21%	13%	Sid Intl	.28
20%	16%	Port Ben	.87	6	20%	20%	20%	20%	—	11%	4%	Sid Kelleman	

[illegible]

11	15	13	13	13	+1%	35	26%	Unl NV	1.58g	1	32%	32%	32%	32%	24
21	62%	62%	61%	61%	-1%	41%	29%	Un Camp	1	52	33%	33%	33%	33%	34%
31	23%	23%	23%	23%	-1%	59%	29%	Un Caride	2	61%	43%	43%	43%	43%	14%

-T	* Nominal	† Asked

17	65½	65½	65½	65½+1	May	.....	32.07	32.63	32.81	32.81	+ 4
28	91½	92½	91½	92½+1½	July	.....	32.87	32.98	32.80	32.97	+ 3
36	9	9	8½	8½-½	Oct.	.....	31.54	31.55	31.48	31.54	+ 5
							31.59	31.59	31.59	31.59	+ 0

17	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Nov	3.02%	3.04%	3.02%	3.04%	3.03%
03	17%	17%	17	17%	+	Jan	3.08	3.09%	3.06%	3.08%	3.08%
2	17	17	17	17		Mar	3.14%	3.13%	3.11%	3.13%	3.13

71	75 1/4	76	75 1/4	76	+1 1/4	Goodrich	Textron Corp
77	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15	+ 1/2	Marathon Oil	Tenneco
78	5	5	4 1/2	5	+ 1/2	Cook Unit	TexGasTr
79	5	5	4 1/2	5	+ 1/2	General	

[illegible]

Wainwright	12	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 7/8	21 9/16	in full. x-is-Ex distribution. xr-Ex rights. xw-Without
Wainwright	12	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 7/8	21 9/16	warrants. ww-With warrants. w-When distributed.
Wainwright	12	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 7/8	21 9/16	wl-When issued. nd-Next day delivery.

\_\_\_\_\_

## BUILDINGS

... complete fittings, fully conditioned & luxuriously

**lifts. 20 phone lines through**[illegible]

\_\_\_\_\_

## BUILDINGS

**NEUILLY PARIS**

Company sells luxury 8 floor  
ice building 1966 cons-  
truction. 1 390 m<sup>2</sup> floor space  
th complete fittings, fully  
conditioned. 2 luxuriously  
corated management floors  
th marble, exotic wood  
nelling and carpets. Pres-  
e reception hall. 2 base-  
nt floors with parking  
ace for 24 cars. 2 automa-  
lifts. 20 phone lines through  
ntralized switchboard + 8  
ect lines. 3 telex lines.  
ailable February 1972. No  
ents. Please contact Mr.  
chapfel, 113 bis avenue  
arles-de-Gaulle 92-  
uilly Tel. **747 55-00** Telex  
281 Couroxy NLLSN.



— 1971 — Stocks and					— 1971 — Stocks and					— 1971 — Stocks and				
High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	Sis.	High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	Sis.	High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	Sis.
				100s.					100s.					100s.
				First.					First.					First.
				High					High					High
				Low					Low					Low
				Last.					Last.					Last.
				Chge					Chge					Chge

## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 17, 1971

High						Low						Last						Close						High						Low						Last						Close																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Nov. 17, 1971

[illegible]

746 Algoma	114	114
726 Asbestos	22	22

[illegible]

Bank has one of the two largest branch systems in the USA. Our clients now include more than 90 of the top 100 corporations in the USA, and our assets have just passed the 8 billion dollar mark. A pretty good way to end the first hundred years. And start the next.



**London, Brussels, Paris, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Mexico City, Tokyo, Hong Kong, And Security Pacific International Bank, New York.**



— 1971 — Stocks and Sls.						— 1971 — Stocks and Sls.						— 1971 — Stocks and Sls.					
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100% First.	Net	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100% First.	Net	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100% First.	Net
					Last. Chge						Last. Chge						Last. Chge
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

# OPPORTUNITIES

## MANAGING DIRECTOR

Managing Director's position immediately available with HYCEL EUROPE, N.V. of Brussels, Belgium, a wholly-owned subsidiary of HYCEL, INC., Houston, Texas.

Successful candidate will be MBA level University graduate with 5 to 10 years management experience in areas of clinical instrumentation and information handling systems with primary strength in marketing. Experience must include proven record of successful planning and achievement of profit objectives. Aggressive individual must be European born and resident, 35 to 45 years of age, and have full command of English, French and/or German. Must have detailed knowledge of European medical and/or hospital markets.

Excellent compensation based on background and experience plus incentive bonus, profit sharing, insurance programs and paid vacations.

Send complete resumé to:

**Mr. John J. Moran**  
Chairman of the Board  
HYCEL EUROPA, N.V.  
123 Avenue Winston Churchill  
1180 Brussels, Belgium.

### THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE IS LOOKING FOR AN

## ADVERTISING SALES REPRESENTATIVE FOR BELGIUM

This job entails the Sales responsibility for all "Rubric" advertising from Belgium (Classified, Recruitment, Real Estate, Arts, Schools, etc. . . .), and does not include "Display" advertising sales.

We are looking for a young, aggressive Sales person who will operate on his own. The individual selected will be bilingual (French, English). Nationality is not important.

The individual selected will live in Brussels preferably. A personal automobile is required. Past experience in advertising is not an asset, but is not required.

Earnings potential: \$8,000 — \$12,000 yearly.

Please send c.v. and photo to:

**Mr. John SHELBY,**  
Classified Advertising Manager,  
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE,  
21 Rue de Berli,  
PARIS (8e), France.

(telephone calls will not be accepted)











